

## New or Little-known Elateridae (Coleoptera) from Japan, XLIX

Hitoo ÔHIRA

6–4 Kitsuneyama, Maigi-chô, Okazaki-shi, 444–3511 Japan

**Abstract** Two new Japanese species of elaterid beetles are described and illustrated:— *Oedostethus* (*Menoko*) *tsutsumiuchii* (subfam. Negastrinae) from Kyushu and *Actenicerus* *kidonoi* (subfam. Dendrometrinae) from Honshu.

In the present study, I am going to describe two new species of elaterid beetles from Japan. The holotype of each species to be described in this paper is preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his reading the original manuscript and giving me useful suggestions, and to Messrs. Y. TSUTSUMIUCHI of Ôita, H. KIDONO, T. ASAOKA, K. MATSUNO and T. YAMAZAKI of Aichi for their kindness in offering the specimens used in this study.

### *Oedostethus* (*Menoko*) *tsutsumiuchii* sp. nov.

(Fig. 1 A–J)

**Male** (Fig. 1 A). Length 3.8 mm, width about 1.3 mm. Body oblong-ovate and moderately convex above; surface shining, black except for the areas around outer margins of 7th sternite of abdomen more or less dusky brown to yellowish brown; maxillary palpus blackish brown and apical halves of mandibles dusky brown; antennae blackish brown except for apical portions of each basal segment more or less dusky brown and 2nd segment yellow; legs dusky brown except for trochanters, tibiae and tarsi (apical segments more or less dusky brown) yellowish brown; vestiture pale yellow, fine and semidecumbent.

Head finely convex between eyes and almost flattened between antennae; surface undulating and rather coarsely and evenly punctate (Fig. 1 C); clypeal margin well ridged and rounded at middle (Fig. 1 C↑). Antenna elongate, extending beyond posterior angle of pronotum by apical segment at least (Fig. 1 A↑); basal segment robust and subovate; 2nd subcylindrical; 3rd subtriangular and about 1.3 times as long as 2nd; 4th about 1.2 times as long as 3rd; from 4th to 10th weakly serrate (Fig. 1 G).

Pronotum subquadrate, widest across the middle, with sides weakly sinuate just before posterior angles, rounded at middle, thence gradually converging towards anterior angles (Fig. 1 I); disc dome-like, finely undulating, rather coarsely and evenly

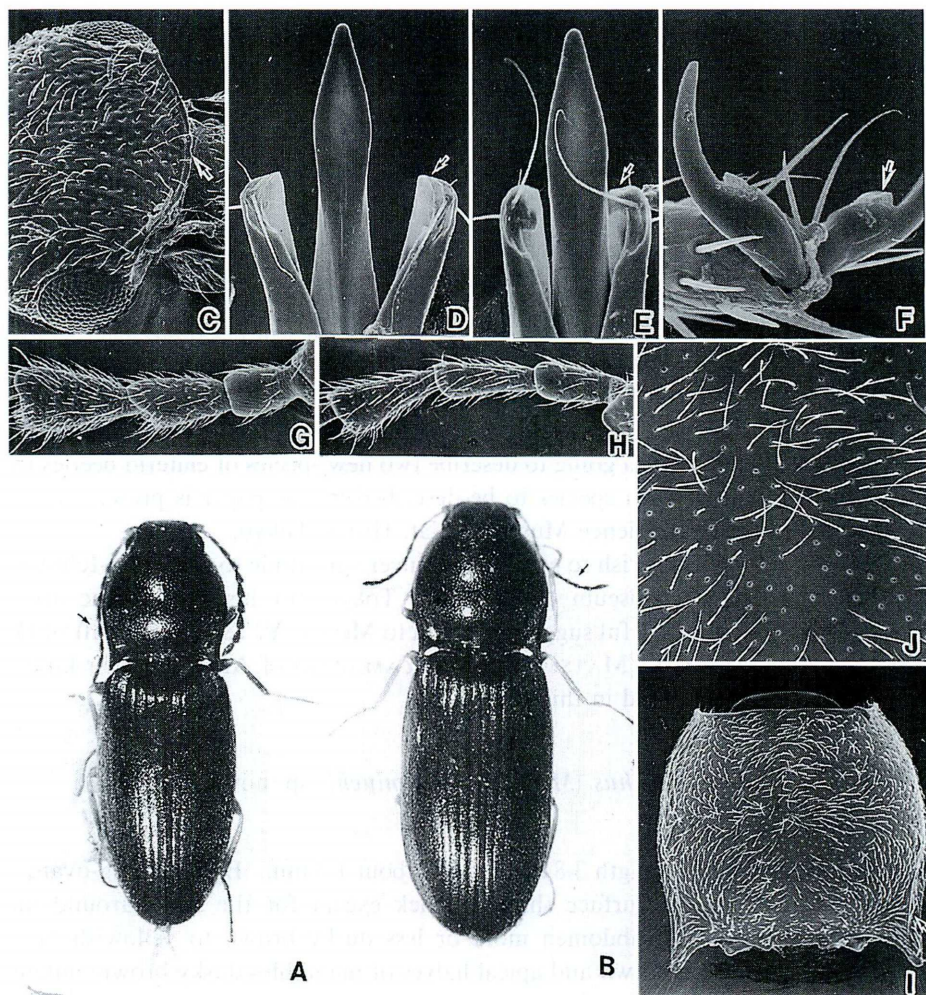


Fig. 1. *Oedostethus (Menoko) tsutsumiuchii* sp. nov. — A, Holotype (male) and B, Paratype. C–J, Male except for B and H which are of a female. — C, Head, dorso-lateral aspect; D and E, apical portion of male genitalia, dorsal aspect; F, ungula of hind leg; G (right) and H (right), 2nd to 4th segments of antenna; I, pronotum, dorsal aspect; J, some punctures on the disc of pronotum.

punctate (Fig. 1 J), median longitudinal smooth line shallow, only scarcely indicated or almost obliterated; posterior angles briefly projected posteriad, each with a distinct carina above which extends anteriorly along lateral margin to almost one-third of the pronotal length including posterior angles (Fig. 1 I ↑). Scutellum lingulate and obtusely pointed apicad, flattened and punctulate.



Elytra a little more than twice as long as basal width, with sides almost parallel in basal two-thirds, thence gradually convergent towards apices which are ordinarily rounded; striae narrow and shallow; intervals rather flattened, finely undulating and regularly punctulate. Legs slender, tarsi simple; inner basal portion of each claw weakly membranously lobed beneath (Fig. 1 F ↑).

Apical portion of male genitalia (dorsal aspect) as illustrated (Fig. 1 D–E); median lobe elongate, gradually tapering towards obtusely pointed apex; each lateral lobe short, subparallel-sided, with apical portion more or less transversely truncate and the apical inner corner usually angulated (Fig. 1 D ↑–E ↑).

**F e m a l e.** (Fig. 1 B). Similar in general structure to male, but the body is robuster and the antennna is shorter, not attaining to the posterior angle of pronotum (Fig. 1 B ↑), with 3rd antennal segment elongate and subcylindrical, nearly as long as the 4th (Fig. 1 H).

**Holotype:** ♂, Yufuin-chô in Yufu-shi (湯布市湯布院町), Ôita Prefecture, Kyushu, 2–VII–2006, Y. TSUTSUMIUCHI leg. **Paratypes:** 7♂♂, 10♀♀, same locality and date as for the holotype; ditto, 16♂♂, 15♀♀, 7–VII–2006, Y. TSUTSUMIUCHI leg.; ditto, 7♂♂, 6♀♀, 9–VII–2006, Y. TSUTSUMIUCHI leg.

**Distribution.** Kyushu (Ôita Prefecture), Japan.

This new species is somewhat allied to *O. (Menoko) nitidus* (FLEUTIAUX, 1902) from central Honshu, but can be distinguished from the latter by the smaller body, more deeply and coarsely punctate on the disc of pronotum and different shape of male genital structure.

*Actenicerus kidonoi* sp. nov.

(Fig. 2 A–J)

**M a l e** (Fig. 1 A). Length 17–20 mm, width about 4.5 mm. Body robust, fusiform and gently convex above; surface shining, black with dusky brassy lusture on dorsum, areas around lateral margins of pronotum including posterior angles and outer margins of elytra including elytral epipleura more or less castaneous brown; maxillary palpi and antennae blackish brown to dusky brown, legs dusky brown to castaneous brown; vestiture decumbent, pale yellow on ventral surfaces, mixed with some fulvous ones on dorsum and bearing spot-like patterns with pale yellow ones on elytra as illustrated (Fig. 1 A–B).

Head coarsely and rugosely punctate between eyes, broadly sinuous between antennae in posterior area of clypeal margin (Fig. 2 C); clypeal margin transverse, well ridged over antennal insertions, the ridge becoming depressed and obliterated at middle (Fig. 2 C ↑). Antenna short, not attaining to posterior angle of pronotum; basal segment robust and subcylindrical, 2nd small and subclavate, a little longer than width; 3rd elongate and subtriangular, about 1.9 times as long as 2nd; 4th a little longer than 3rd; from 4th to 10th ordinarily serrate (Fig. 2 G).

Pronotum subquadrate, clearly longer than width, with sides weakly sinuate just

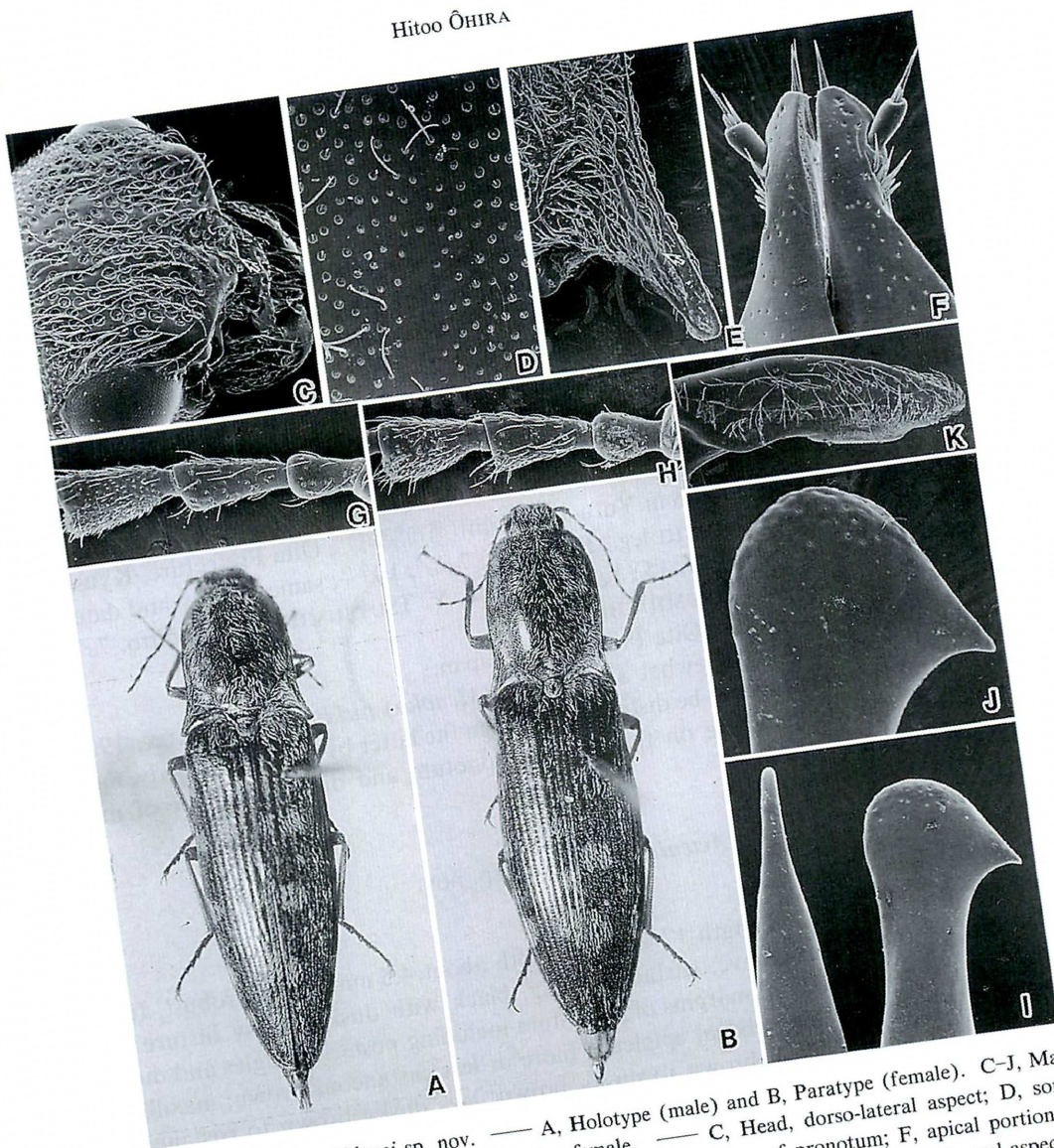


Fig. 2. *Actenicerus kidonoi* sp. nov. — A, Holotype (male) and B, Paratype (female). C–J, Male except for B, F and H which are of a female. — C, Head, dorso-lateral aspect; D, some puncture on the disc of pronotum; E, right posterior corner of pronotum; F, apical portion of ovipositor; G and H, 2nd to 4th segments of right antenna; K, prosternal process, lateral aspect; I and J, apical portion of male genitalia, dorsal aspect.

before posterior angles; disc moderately convex, more or less broadly depressed along lateral margins, moderately densely and evenly punctate, usually bearing a shallow median longitudinal channel in basal half, becoming deeper in basal area (Fig. 2 D); posterior angles sharply produced postero-laterad, each with a distinct carina above along lateral margin (Fig. 2 E↑). Scutellum broad, weakly elevated longitudinally in



middle, punctulate and with long decumbent pubescence. Prosternal process (lateral aspect) straightly projected postereiad from base to median portion, thence rounded apicad toward obtusely pointed tip (Fig. 2 K).

Elytra about 2.8 times as long as its basal width, with sides almost parallel in basal halves, thence gradually rounded and convergent towards apices which are normally rounded; striae deeply defined, irregularly and coarsely punctate in striae; intervals elevated, regularly punctulate, finely and irregularly rugose. Legs slender with simple claws.

Apical portion of male genitalia (dorsal aspect) as illustrated (Fig. 2 I); median lobe narrow, longer than lateral lobes and gradually convergent towards apex which is obtusely pointed apicad; lateral lobes shorter than median lobe, each apical portion large and subovate, with the outer margin obliquely straight and the angle short and acutely pointed postero-laterad (Fig. 2 J).

**Female** (Fig. 2 B). Length 19–22 mm. Similar in general structure to male, but the body is robuster and the antennae are shorter, usually reddish brown in antennae and legs; 4th segment of antennae are smaller, almost as long as 3rd (Fig. 2 H); apical portion of female genitalia very stout as illustrated (Fig. 2 F).

**Holotype:** ♂, Kuwahara-chô (桑原町) in [Okazaki-shi (岡崎市)], Aichi Prefecture, Honshu, Japan, 16-V-2005, H. KIDONO leg. **Paratypes:** [Okazaki-shi (岡崎市)], 6♂♂, 5♀♀, same locality and date as for the holotype; ditto, 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Mt. Murazumi-yama (村積山), 27-V-2006, H. KIDONO leg.; ditto, 1♀, Ikegane-chô (池金町), 3-V-1986, H. ÔHIRA leg.; ditto, 1♂, 1♀, ditto, 29-IV-2004, H. ÔHIRA leg.; ditto, 2♂♂, 2♀♀, ditto, 27-V-2006, H. ÔHIRA leg.; ditto, 1♂, 1♀, Yatsuki-chô (八ツ木町), 8-V-2004, H. ÔHIRA leg.; ditto, 1♀, ditto, 26-V-2005, H. ÔHIRA leg. [Shin-shiro-shi (新城市)], 1♂, 2♀♀, Mt. Funatsuki-yama (船着山), 26-IV-1986, T. YAMAZAKI leg.; ditto, 1♂, ditto, 29-IV-1986, H. ÔHIRA leg.; ditto, Mt. Horaiji-san (鳳来寺山), 20-V-1990, H. ÔHIRA leg.; ditto, 1♂, 3♀♀, Tsukude-mura (作手村), 28-V-2005, H. ÔHIRA leg. [Toyota-shi (豊田市)], 1♀, Inabu-chô (稲武町), 27-VI-1993, H. ÔHIRA leg. [Toyohashi-shi (豊橋市)], 1♂, Mt. Ishimaki-yama (石巻山), 2-V-1978, K. MATSUNO leg. [Toyokawa-shi (豊川市)], 1♀, Hirao-chô (平尾町), 17-V-1992, T. ASAOKA leg.

**Distribution.** Honshu (Aichi Prefecture and its adjacent areas), Japan.

This new species is somewhat allied to *A. orientalis* (CANDÈZE, 1889) from Japan, but can be distinguished from the latter by the more slender and stouter body, more or less reddish brown marginal areas of pronotum (including posterior angles) and outer margins of elytra (including elytral epipleura), unique patterns with two kinds of setae on elytra, fulvous and pale yellow, differently shaped apical portion of lateral lobes of male genital structure as illustrated (Fig. 2 I, J).

## 要 約

大平仁夫：日本産コメツキムシ科の新種，XLIX. — 本報告では，ミズギワコメツキ類とシモフリコメツキムシ類の2新種を記載した。

1. *Oedostethus (Menoko) tsutsumiuchii* (ユフインツヤミズギワコメツキ) は，大分県湯布市湯布院町で，堤内雄二氏によって見出された体長 3.8 mm 内外で黒色の種である。触角の第2節が黄色で，腹部の第7腹節の末端部が黄褐色～暗褐色，肢は腿節を除いて黄褐色である。成虫は湯煙が上がる温泉場近くのクリやヤシャブシの葉上から見出されたということである。

2. *Actenicerus kidonoi* (サトヤマシモフリコメツキ) は，主として愛知県の里山の谷間の休耕田の周辺に分布している大型の種である。体は鈍い真鍮色の光沢を有し，前胸背板の側縁部（後角も含む）や上翅の側縁部などが暗赤褐色を呈し，雌では触角や脚が通常は赤褐色を呈する。成虫は4月から5月にかけての短期間に現れ，藤や栗などの花上やコナラの新芽や葉上からも見出されるが，個体数は少ない。

## References

- FLEUTIAUX, E., 1902. Deuxième liste des Cicindelidae, Elateridae et Melasidae (Eucnemidae) recueillis au Japon par M. J. HARMAND. *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat., Paris*, **8**: 18–25.
- KISHII, T., 1996. Notes on Elateridae from Japan and its adjacent area (14). *Bull. Heian High School, Kyoto*, (39): 1–40, 8 pls.